Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1715.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted. 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §1w

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Street.

SAID SHIP

Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

February 27 *eod3t

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

43 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,

For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West-India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 19 §tim

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook And do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

Will be sold on Wednesday the 21st of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for cash,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of William Heysham, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the House No. 107, with the lot on which it stands, a Stable and other improvements. The house is 20 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry street. Its central position, and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

Robert Heysham, or Francis Bowes Sayre, } Acting Executors.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

N. B. The house will be open two days previous to the sale, for the inspection of those who wish to purchase. march 7—§tap3t

To be Let on the Shares,

A valuable Farm ready stocked,

WITHIN 3½ miles from Philadelphia, on the west side of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike.

It is expected the tenant will find suitable persons to take care of a dairy and attend market, with all other necessary labour.

ALSO, WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, in either case, unless they can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 5. §2w

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.

Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

FOR SALE,

The House in Chesnut-street,

NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known—The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome stile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.

For terms apply to

GARRETT COTTRINGER.

march 2. §1w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 12w6w.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov 18 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

400 barrels BEEF.

Enquire of

George Pennock, or Gid. Hill Wells.

march 8. eotf

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.

MEDOC, LATOUR } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791, in cases

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. §

NANKEENS.

Ten thousand pieces Nankens,

FOR SALE on a liberal credit, by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 12y, Chesnut Street.

march 7 eod6t

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to

WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12aw5w

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kuffer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2.—2aw6w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52. Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20. §

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Fair American, James Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,

Apply to

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

5, South Water-street.

3 mo. 6. §1w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit

By Order of the Commissioners

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98— 1m

*** Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

No. 15, South Fifth-street, next door to the War Office,

A large assortment of Silver Watches

Time Keeper, by Arnold
Gold Watch, by Mudgde and Dutton
Ditto, Ellicott
Ditto, Holmes
Double barrelled Gun, Mortimer
Ditto, Parker
Pair Pistols, Knubley
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Two groce Watch Dials, and
Some gold Watch Hands

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of Silver or other watches. march 2—*6t

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. eot1A

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 25th. 2aw2w

Thick Medium Paper,

suitable for copper-plate printing

English and *American* WRITING PAPER
PARCHMENT and VELLUM

For Sale by

Joseph and James Crukshank,

No 17, High-street.

march 3. *eo3t

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,

The House No. 258 High-street,

At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,

No. 127, High street.

February 24 eod3w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by

WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statemtnt of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG

February 9.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

PHILIP NICKLIN.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
JOHN MILLER, JUN.

February 19 §tf

LANDING

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cosses
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. d2w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 11 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 15.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Soory do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9 §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSLATED FROM PARIS PAPERS.

HAMBURGH, November 12.

There is a report of a revolution in Russia; that the emperor has been dethroned by his wife, and that in Petersburg every thing is in consternation, though tranquil. This is only a copy of what happened under the last reign, and deserves no credit; but it is certain that something extraordinary has passed at the court of Russia. The news from that country speaks of nothing but the crazy conduct of Paul I. He is determined by instinct in his choices and affections. At the moment that he gives the count de Lille an annual revenue of 200,000 livres, he drives from his territories the count d'Antichamp and the princess de Tarente, who were attached to him. This prince conducts with no more wisdom in the administration of his own country. Tormented lately by the fear of a revolt, he had a fancy to unite all his troops near him. Some days after, a false report was given, and instantly all the troops were on foot. The emperor was so struck with the promptitude with which they repaired to the post assigned, that he believed that the revolt had really taken place. It was difficult to undeceive him, and when he found his mistake, he became furious struck some of the soldiers with his sabre, and turned out several officers. We are assured that this prince, in the height of his madness, runs about the streets with the crown on his head, and the sceptre in his hand.

To these reports, which perhaps are exaggerated or false, we may oppose facts which shew that a political system is strictly enough pursued. Paul. I. appears firmly resolved to hold with England, because the marine of that power supports the Russian navigation in the North Seas and the Archipelago.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

The death of the king has not produced any great sensation here. His disorder, long known to be incurable, had prepared for this event.—Frederick William is regretted on account of his personal qualities. He was 52 years of age, of which he reigned 12. He preserved to the last sigh an unalterable tranquillity and presence of mind. He was, it is known, hydropic, and was stifled by the swelling. Under him Prussia was extended by the partition of Poland, but without any great eclat, and without taking any advantage of the happy position, in which he was placed by the peace he made with France, to influence the destinies of Europe.

It appears that the arrestations by which the new reign has commenced, are a kind of satisfaction made to the popular discontent. That of the countess Reitz was above all demanded. The people had surrounded her house in multitudes, and threatened to force the doors and break her furniture. They were furious on account of the numerous prodigalities drawn from the weakness of the dying king. It was even said, that his long agony was abused by intrigues of every kind, and that his seal and signature had been made use of with a scandalous impudence.

The new king is between 26 and 27 years of age. As soon as he was apprised of the death of his father, the gates were shut till his proclamation, and the oath of his troops.

Before taking any share in business, he was considered as an enemy of the Austrian system, and attached to Prince Henry, who is in a manner the head of the French party at Berlin, not because he likes, more than every other prince, the principles of French republicanism, but because he has always been persuaded that the system of union with the first continental power, is the most advantageous to Prussia to balance the influence of the emperor of Germany.

The 12 years reign of Frederic-William II. (who died yesterday) was not signalized by any remarkable event, if that may not be called so, that he was first to declare against, and the first to declare for, the French revolution. The motives of this conduct are still an enigma. He however leaves among his people a great reputation for goodness of heart. He was also the greatest eater in Europe.

Frederic-William III his successor, was born Aug. 3, 1770. He is of a strong complexion, and very sober. He loves the military art, and is beloved by the soldiers. But his moral qualities are developed with little eclat, and the knowledge we have of them gives very little ground for conjecture. We only know, that of all his relations, he is not the most affectionate towards the house of Austria, and that it is not probable he will impair the reputation acquired by the cabinet of Berlin, and have interest as a prime counsellor, and weigh every thing with golden weights.

VENICE, November 1.

Since the conditions of the treaty of peace of Udine have been known, and that it is decided that we are to belong to the emperor, our municipal officers, in despair at seeing their dominations so soon terminated, endeavour to excite a factious opinion, that the people will run all risks rather than renounce their liberty and independence. Saturday last, the primary assemblies of the city met in the different churches, by order of the municipality. The population of Venice is 150,000 souls, and the number of voters 40,000. Those who met on this occasion amounted to 25,000. "Is it your will to live under a democratic government?" This was the question; to which 11,900 answered in the affirmative, the rest in the negative. Notwithstanding the majority of votes, and the refusal of the rest of the inhabitants to participate in the deliberations, the municipality thought it had a right to send deputies to Paris, to impart to the directory the *wish of the people of Venice* for liberty. These deputies are charged to make the greatest efforts to hinder the ratifications of the treaty of peace with the emperor, if the cession of the Venetian states to Austria should be found to have been stipulated. They ought, say some, to demand the restitution of the artillery, arms and ammunition which the French have taken from our arsenal.

PARIS, November 11.

While Buonaparte is rendering in Italy, homage and adoration to the beneficent influence of religion, certain fools in Paris amuse themselves with attempts to realize the chimera of a *people of atheists*. They have published a pamphlet entitled, "*worship and laws of a society of men without God*:"—The following are a part of the articles of their profession:

"*The men without God* profess one worship. Virtue only is its object.

"They hold open a *grand book* for the collection and preservation of honourable traits for the human species.

"This *volume*, the material object of the worship of men without God, will contain all the good that has been or shall be done.

"Their establishment has specially in view the rising generation.

"But they pardon beforehand those *men of God* who abuse them.

"The clear sighted cannot wish to receive injury from the stroke of the blind man's stick.

"They will always satisfy those who consult them in private.

"They will septuagenarilly receive the consecration of infants to *virtue*.

"They are all free.

"No one is received therein before the 50th year of a well spent life.

"A society without God, should be more perfect than any other.

"Those who belong to it, must be unblemished.

"They are to prove that they have never spilled blood

"Their hands shall be as pure as their hearts—as incorrupt as their minds.

"Proud of their independence, they refuse the protection of government.

"But they claim from them the same regard which they pay to those who think differently.

"They renounce the magistracy of the country, and confine themselves to that of thought.

"They are not destitute of country.

"If civil war should break out, they one and all leave it with the *grand book of virtue* open at their head, and travelling through public places, cry out, with that authority which is derived from grey hairs—*Citizens, ground your arms before the book of virtue! do not fully its pages with your swords!*

"In times of persecution they will retire to the fields of their dead.

"There they will invelope themselves with their mantle, and wait .....

"If imprisoned, they will only meditate the more deeply.

"If conducted to punishment, they will repeat *their hymns to virtue*.

"Should they only be condemned to ostracism, they will part with their families, under the hope of founding in some desart island, a virtuous colony far from priests and tyrants."

November 23.

The 20th Messidor last, citizen Lebruge was at the theatre of the foreest of St. Germain. Citizen Morellon, who was in the front boxes marked him as the assassin of the ci-devant princess de Lamballe, as he who tore out her heart, as he who set on the people. The most serious events would have taken place in consequence of his being known, had he not have been protected by the guard.

Translated for the Boston Chronicle, from Paris papers to 6th January.

PROJECTED DESCENT ON ENGLAND.

[These papers are filled with articles concerning the descent on England. The whole French nation seems to be intoxicated with this project; the corporations, the individuals seem to be fired with the most enthusiastic patriotism, for the success of the expedition; all over the republic voluntary contributions are made to defray the expence attendant thereon; the merchants of the city of Paris alone offered the directory 40 millions for that purpose, and the addresses sent by the popular bodies to the two councils, breathe the strongest hatred against the English government. The public may judge from an extract of these addresses:—it says,]

"At the very name of England the blood starts in our veins, and the heart shudders with indignation.

"The administrators, the peace officers, and the agents of the central office, deposit on the altar of their country, the sum of 4739 francs, the amount of a subscription opened, to defray the expence of a war against the English government, the hatred of which has increased in proportion to its crimes. It has reached its pinnacle; it is a national hatred; it pervades the whole body politic; the families, the individuals, all excite and animate one another; the desire of vengeance is with them a public virtue, that inflames them with an ardor similar to the sacred love of their country.

"Ah! who could view with cold blood all the enormities, that horrid government has been guilty of? has it not fettered, and dastardized the English nation, heretofore so proud of its liberty? has it not dyed Bengal with the blood of its wretched inhabitants? has it not sharpened the daggers in the midst of us, and lighted the torch of civil war? does it not deny food to 22,000 French whom the fate of war has thrown in its power?

"To complete the horrid story, this very government boasts of being the most philosophical!

"No, the rulers of England have nothing humane; and we can compare them no longer to any thing but to those ravenous wolves, used to prey on human flesh, and whose stomachs reject every other food.

"But while the thirst for revenge consumes us, and since every Frenchmanis eager to quench it, let us not be unmindful of the fate of 20,000 men, that groan in the dungeons of Great Britain—let us hasten to their relief, and let every citizen view it as his duty, to contribute to their comfort, till the happy moment of their deliverance.

"The central office proposes opening a new subscription, designed to alleviate their distress.

"Happy, if it can dry the tears of the wretched! yet happier if its example is followed by others!

"Receive, citizen President, the expression of our respect and our devotion.

The administrators of the central office,
"LESSORE,
(Signed) "COUSIN,
"LETELLIER.

The commissioner of the executive directory,
(Signed) "BAUDIN."

*** *The Subscribers for the publication under the signature of* SCIPIO, *are informed that it is now ready for delivery. The price is 25 Cents.*

To Let,

About 30 acres of ground, with a good house, garden, stables, &c. about 4 1-2 miles from town Immediate possession may be had.

PETER BLIGHT.

February 27 §10t

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9 tm. wtf

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. MACON had no doubts as to the constitutionality of the present question. The same clause of the constitution which gave the President power to appoint judges, gave him the power to appoint foreign ministers; and he believed he had the same right to say to what place a minister should be sent, that he had to say where a court should be held.

It had been observed Mr. M. said, that there was a party in that house who wished to intringe and prostrate the Executive rights; but it had been clearly shewn that there had never been such an attempt made.

The time was said to be improper for making the proposed regulation; it appeared to him expressly contrary. From the 4th of July 1776, all the foreign ministers who had been in this country had done more harm than ours had done good in foreign countries. As early as the year 1785, the inconvenience had been felt. But it was said to be a matter of politeness, and if foreign governments sent ministers here, we must also send ministers to them. He wished to get clear of this business; but he believed we had sent ministers to countries from whence none had been returned, so that that rule was not a general one.

It had been said, speeches were made from one side of the house to the galleries. He believed that both sides had done the same, for gentlemen allowed they did not expect to make converts in that house, and therefore they must have spoken to the public.

A subject had been introduced which he thought ought not to have been mentioned in that house, he meant the conduct which it was said the President had adopted of appointing to office persons of one opinion only. This might be attended with great inconvenience. Suppose the President and Vice-President were, at any time of different political opinions, if the former were to die, the latter, if this system was to be acted upon, must turn out all persons in office, which would certainly appear an extraordinary measure.

It was said the gentleman from Virginia, and those who supported the amendment, wished to violate the constitution and overthrow the government. This charge was principally made against members of the southern states, than in which he would venture to say, the laws of the United States had no where been better executed; for the their members in that house had generally been a minority, no instance of opposition to the laws had ever occurred, and in case of a dissolution of the government, they would certainly have nothing to gain, but would most probably, in any convulsion, be the greatest losers. Why, then, were these arguments brought here? Was it to impress it upon the minds of citizens of other parts of the United States, that they were not fond of government; that they wished to live in disorder? There was no truth to support the charge. Some gentlemen had charged them with wishing to stop the *wheels of government*, whilst others had spoken of them, as wishing to add a *fifth wheel* to it, so that one supposed them to stop its course, and the other to make its movements too rapid. They had nothing which looked like disorganization in their part of the country. Even their newspapers were silent on that head; he wished he could say as much for papers in another part of the Union. It was clear, if any part of the country had a right to complain, it would be the southern states, as many of the laws bore hardly upon them, and none of them afforded them any advantage.

But it was observed, that if our foreign ministers were done away, we should have secret spies. He believed we had now not only public but secret spies. It was not long since they had a report before them which shewed that we had had a secret spy in a public minister, who had engaged in a plan which might have involved this country in a war, had it not been timely discovered. He hoped, however, every department of government had exerted themselves to develope this mysterious business.

It was said, that it was probable this motion had its origin in a disappointment which gentlemen felt in the election of President. He did not believe that this had had any effect, and during the late Presidency, an attempt was made to retrench the present expenditure. As well might he say that what had fallen from the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Goodrich) was intended to injure the Vice-President.

Mr. M. would not boast of what the southern states had done; but he would say what they had not done; they had not been the promoters of *banks, funding* and *excise systems, stamp acts, &c.*

Mr. M. said, he thought an observation made by the gentleman from New-York, yesterday, went wholly against his own doctrine, viz. that appointments to office made ten enemies to one friend. He believed the contrary was the truth, and that the Governor of the state of New-York had remained a long time in office principally from the support which that patronage gave him.—The same gentleman was equally unfortunate in his reference to the amendment proposed by the legislature of Virginia to the constitution, as the words of that amendment were that the House of Representatives *have* and *ought* to *have* the power in question [Mr. Williams said he alluded to the amendment proposed two years ago which was differently expressed.]

Mr. M. did not know what gentlemen meant when they spoke of the usurpations of that House over the other branches of the government, such a remark could only be intended to impose upon the people out of doors.

Mr. M. said, the question was a simple one. It was whether that House would undertake to regulate the salaries of Foreign ministers. The right of doing this could not be doubted; for though he did not believe the House had a right to say to what places ministers should be sent, and what should be their grade, he did believe that they had a right to say, that so much salary should be given to ministers at one place and so much at another; and this was proper, since the different style of living in different places made four thousand five hundred dollars at one court, equal to nine thousand at another. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. THATCHER agreed with the gentleman just sat down that much unnecessary matter had been introduced into the present debate. He believed it must have struck every one, that most of the topics which had been discussed related little to the bill itself. He was of opinion that the mover himself of the amendment, thought it of little importance; because the law would expire at the end of two years, and he had frequently said he did not wish his proposed regulation to take immediate effect, so that the time betwixt the laws taking effect, and its expiration, could not make the law of much consequence. The gentleman had, therefore, considered this amendment merely as an occasion to reprehend whatever he disliked. Mr. Thatcher said, he should make a few observations upon what the gentleman had declared he had in view in bringing forward the amendment, viz. to bring the diplomatic establishment to what it was from the year 1790 to 1796, when it was departed from, and to prevent an increase of our Foreign ministers.

Mr. Thatcher adverted to the law of 1790, of which he said that the present bill was nearly a transcript; that there was nothing in this bill to alter the foreign intercourse establishment (if it were deserving the name of an establishment); for if a larger sum of money was granted for the War or Treasury Department in one year than had been granted in another, it would not be said that the establishments were departed from. In 1794, a million of dollars were granted for foreign intercourse; but this was no departure from the diplomatic establishment. In 1786, other sums were granted, but none of these grants either added to or diminished from the power of the President. The only feature in the law of 1790 which could constitute any thing like a diplomatic establishment, was the fixing of the salaries, which the present bill did not go to alter. It was the amendment which proposed to alter the salaries, therefore, if there was any departure from the establishment, it is in the amendment.

Mr. Thatcher said, it had not been shewn to his satisfaction that a less sum was necessary to be paid to a minister at Berlin or Lisbon, than at other courts. The other view of the mover was, to cut off the whole of the diplomatic establishment. He thought this had no connection with the amendment. If the gentleman from Virginia was desirous of effecting this, he ought to have brought forward a distinct proposition for the purpose, independent of this bill and then every one would have had the object before them stripped of disguise.

A much greater latitude of debate had been taken than was necessary, if nothing had been in view more than the intention of the constitution in this respect. It was allowed that neither the house of representatives nor the senate had a right to nominate ministers, the patronage would, therefore, be increased, if that house obtained the controling power contended. That one department of government should interfere with the business of another, was a doctrine so well understood, there was no occasion to dilate upon it.—[Mr. Thatcher read the direction of the constitution in this respect.] He denied that the same clause of the constitution gave the President power to appoint public ministers and judges. Gentlemen confounded two parts of the constitution together; the appointment of judges depended upon a previous law, but no previous law was necessary for the appointment of Ministers.

But it was said, if this power of appointing ministers was possessed by the President, without control, it would swallow up all the other powers of the government; and historical facts had been adduced to shew that other nations had lost their liberty by the excessive influence of their executives. The house had been told in what way England and all the European powers, except *one*, had been deprived of their liberty. Except in one instance, this assertion was contradicted by fact; the instance he excepted was France. He wished, instead of speaking generally, the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Havens) had placed his finger upon any one instance, to have supported his position. Mr. T. then took a view of the manner in which Athens and Rome had fallen. The overthrow of the latter, he said, had been accomplished by mobs (something of which had been seen in this country) a kind of democratic societies, by demagogues getting the rabble about them, and then, getting on the backs of the *fools*, rode the government down. He spoke also of the downfall of Greece, and added that there were things in this country which much resemble the situation of that, and if a stop was not put to them, we should soon experience a similar fate. Nothing was more easy than to assert that liberty had always been destroyed by an excess of power in the executives of governments; but he believed it had more frequently been destroyed by *Democratic Mobs*, by the erection of *Whiskey Poles* and *Liberty Poles*; and by discontented representatives going home to their constituents, and setting them against the government.

It could not be denied, that the power of appointing to office might be abused; but to prevent an abuse of power, they ought not to take away the power itself. But it was asked whether, if the President were to appoint an hundred ministers, the house would be bound to appropriate for them. In such an extreme case, it seemed to be supposed that the point must be conceded, and an interference must be had. But he would ask gentlemen a question, in his turn, when will the President appoint a hundred ministers, or any number which the people of the United States will not allow to be proper? He would answer this question himself, because he knew they could not. It would be when the people at large shall have been stirred up by means of *Whiskey* and *Liberty Poles*, and have become so intoxicated and corrupt, as to elect a man for President like themselves, who should abuse the power placed in him. But this was too extraordinary a state of things ever to exist in this country.

But it was said, what! cannot this house appropriate, or refuse to appropriate, as it should see proper? Can it not deliberate? In some cases, he said, the house was no more at liberty to refuse to appropriate than a man was at liberty to commit a crime. Wherever an office was created by the constitution, or by law, the house was not at liberty to refuse an adequate compensation to the persons who filled those offices. In certain cases, the house might repeal a law fixing salaries, or for appointing officers; but whilst the law existed, these officers must be paid. Mr. T illustrated his position by a number of instances.

If it was the opinion of the President, therefore, that it was proper to have ministers in every court in Europe, he ought to send them, and the house could not refuse to appropriate for their salaries. It would be *usurpation* to do so.

It was only necessary to notice one short sentence of the gentleman from Virginia, to shew that if that house had the power of controlling the appointment to office, the patronage annexed to their appointments would be increased an hundred fold. "If it would accommodate any gentleman, he had no objection to making provision for a minister plenipotentiary to Spain." This language was, "You want a minister in Spain; if you will consent that the house take the powor of regulating this business into its own hands, I will agree to a minister being sent there." So that another gentleman might ask for another some where else, and so on, which would be granted on certain conditions. Every one must see to what this would lead.

But it had been said, that our public agents were mostly taken from the legislature, and that the drafts from thence had been *alarming*. What, he asked, was the fact? At London we have had three ministers, two of whom were never in the legislature; in France five, one of whom had only been a legislative character, and he did not come within the view of the gentleman who made the assertion, because he was opposed to the views of the executive; at the Hague we have had only Mr. Adams, who was never in the legislature, and now Mr. Murray, who, he believed, was appointed about three days before his time in congress expired, but who had three months before signified his intention of declining any farther service in congress; we have had two ministers in Spain, neither of whom were taken from the legislature; in Portugal, two, one of whom had been in the legislature; and one at Berlin, which is Mr. Adams. So that out of fifteen ministers, only four had been legislative characters; one of whom did not come within the description alluded to, and another was appointed within a day or two of the expiration of his service. He did not think this a very alarming view; and he thanked God that the assertion had been made in a place where it could be controverted.

THURSDAY—MARCH 1.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE, after some apology for doing so, proceeded to read some observations on the question before the committee. He first stated, that considering that the present appropriation was demanded, as a matter of right by the executive, to allow of which would be giving him an unconstitutional control over the legislature, he could not consent to it.

Conceiving as he did that the house had a constitutional right to make appropriations, and separated as we were from European nations, and having sufficient sources of happiness within ourselves, he was in favour of the present amendment which went to curtail our foreign intercourse. He believed the less diplomatic intercourse we had the better, and that it was our interest to cultivate peace and harmony amongst ourselves, and with all the world.

If the doctrines now contended for were to prevail, there would be no power in this house over the purse of the nation; it would be merely the means of collecting taxes, and could not refuse any appropriation of money which the Executive might call for.

After examining the constitution, and shewing that this doctrine had no support there he took notice of some interrogatories which had been put by a gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Goodrich). What, said he, exclaimed that gentleman, have these *disorganizers* done? Mr. C. in answer to this question, went into an enumeration of the services which the southern states had performed (particularly what the state of Virginia had done) in the course of the revolutionary war, in order to procure this constitution; and then took notice of what they had done and were still doing in support of it. They submitted he said, to all the regulations under it, particularly to *excise* and *stamp-laws*, which were very obnoxious to republican governments, nor did they complain of the impost duties, though they bore hard upon them. When an insurrection took place in the state of Pennsylvania, they were the first to march to quell it.—No rebellious person had ever dared to shew his head in his *disorganizing state*. They had been much injured in the settlement of their accounts for supplies furnished during the

war, in some cases not having been compensated for one hundredth part of the injuries which had been done, and in some not a thousandth part.

Mr. C. would ask, in his turn, what those *friends of order*, the Eastern States, had done in support of the Constitution? They had, he knew, been the means of procuring for the country a British Treaty, which was likely to involve us in war, and they were now endeavouring to make all the branches of government dependent upon the executive. He did not thank them for such support.

As to what had been said about addressing the galleries, and the people out of doors, he believed it was perfectly right that the people should be well informed of what they, their representatives, were doing, except they were to be looked upon as a *senseless herd*, of whom it was not necessary to take any notice. He wished there were no motives in the house *less pure* than these. For his part, he respected the sovereignty of the people, and wished to remain no longer in that house than whilst he spoke their sense.

The gentleman from Connecticut had spoken in high terms of the late President.—He had himself an high opinion of that gentleman, and so had his constituents. It was true, they disapproved of some things that he had done, and were sorry that he had done them. As to the gentleman who now fills the presidential chair, he viewed him as a great and good man; but he believed all men to be fallible. When he did things which ought, in his opinion, to be approved, he should approve them; and when he acted contrarily, he should condemn them. He believed that, in his state there were neither prejudices against, nor in favour, of either the late or the prefent President.

But the gentleman from Connecticut, to whom he had alluded, called for union. This was a pleasing word; but it appeared to him as if some gentlemen wished rather to shake the union to its centre. His own mind, however, acquitted him of any thing that had not in view the good of the people. He wished to preserve the harmony of the union; he would hazard every thing to preserve it—because he believed "that united we stand, but divided we fall."

If gentlemen would withhold their ill-natured sarcasms, members might unite to do the business of the union for which they were sent. He admonished them to talk no more of *factious disorganizers*, *feeble minorities*, *democratic clubs*, &c. if they wished for union and concord—but that they did wish this, with him was doubtful. If they do not, however, said he, let them speak out, and then they will be understood. Such charges, every one knew were unfounded, and being so, they could not be expected to be borne with temper. No rebellious head had ever been raised south of the Potowmac. If a rebellious rascal was to appear there, he would not be suffered to live. He knew this to be the case in the quarter he had mentioned, and he believed the same might be said of the states of Maryland and Delaware; and though the people of the southern states had been loaded with all the foul epithets which could be imagined, he believed they would be found the props of the constitution. For his own part, he would sacrifice his life to preserve it.

(Debate to be continued.)

THURSDAY—MARCH 8.

The bill to continue in force for a limited time an act declaring the consent of Congress to the act of Maryland, appointing a Health-Officer, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Frederick W. Eldridge, who sought compensation for the services of his father as a soldier, which was concurred in.

Mr. Elmendorf presented the petition of William Thorne, praying compensation for supplies furnished during the war.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Milledge presented a petition from the Commissioners of Pilotage of Georgia, stating that great murmurs and complaints are made by the masters of vessels, on account of the want of a Beacon and Buoys at the entrance of the Savannah river, and praying that such Beacon and Buoys may be erected.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Matthews obtained leave of absence for ten days.

Mr. Dennis moved that the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill to alter the manner of making entries of Stills be discharged from a further consideration of the subject, and that the following Resolution be referred to the committee of ways and means.

"Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill altering the time of entering Stills from the month of June to the months of August and September."

Mr. D. said his reasons for making this motion were these. He found the Secretary of the Treasury had objections to the doing away the annual entry of Stills, as he looked upon this regulation as essential to the security of the collection of the revenue, and to a due control of Collectors. Mr. D. found the committee of ways and means had differed in opinion from the Secretary of the Treasury, and had reported a bill, which had been found to contain provisions more objectionable than the annual entry. As he believed it would be impossible to do away the annual entry, he wished to make such alterations in it, as should make it less objectionable. He believed this would be effected by altering the time of making the entry in the manner proposed by the resolution which he had offered to the house, as in those months distillers had occasion to take out their licences, and they could make the entry required at the same time.

Mr. Macon suggested whether it would not be more agreeable to the usual manner of proceeding, to re-commit the bill to the committee of ways and means, with an instruction to report in the way proposed.

Mr. Harper seconded the motion to commit the bill; because he was convinced that no plan for abandoning the annual entry could be adopted, without introducing regulations which would be more inconvenient than the entry itself. He thought it would be proper, therefore, to enquire whether a different period might not be adopted which would be more convenient to distillers for making the entry, as the Secretary of the Treasury was of opinion that a different time for every different district in the United States was fixed upon, if it should be found more accommodating to individuals, would not be attended with any material inconvenience in the collection of the duty.

Mr. Dennis had no objection to this course being taken, and the bill was re-committed to the committee of ways and means, with instructions generally to report a new bill.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the Refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, and the report having been agreed to, the committee rose, and the bill was re-committed to a select committee.

Mr. Craik, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, inclosing the memorial of the Commissioners appointed under the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States representing the situation of the city of Washington, and requesting legislative assistance, reported a resolution for the adoption of the house, appropriating 200,000 dollars for the completion of the buildings now carrying on in the city of Washington, provided that not more than one-third thereof be expended in any one year.—Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The house severally resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the following bills:

The bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the State of Massachusetts, for keeping in repair a pier in Kennebunk river;

The bill limiting the time within which claims against the United States for credits on their books shall be made; and

The bill for relief of Sylvanus Crowell,

All which bills were agreed to in committee of the whole, and in the house, without debate, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; when, after some conversation on the subject of the Marine Hospital, proposed to be established by this bill, as to the best manner of securing a support of it from the whole body of sailors of the United States, a proposition was adopted, and enacting, "that every owner or master of a vessel arriving from a foreign port into any port of the United States, shall before the vessel is permitted to be entered, pay — cents per month during their voyage, for every man whom he has on board his vessel, which he shall be authorized to retain out of their wages" The committee then rose, and the bill was re-committed to the select committee, to make it conformable to this principle.

Mr. Sewall, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Speech, as relates to the protection of our commerce and the defence of our country and also the message of the President of Monday last, reported in part as follows:

"That, considering the increasing dangers which threaten the peace and security of the United States, and to which their extensive sea coast, and their domestic as well as foreign commerce, are alarmingly exposed the necessary provisions of a maritime defence ought to receive the earnest and immediate attention of Congress; and especially recommend a concurrence, without delay, in the resolutions now before the House of Representatives, reported to them on the 12th of January last.*

"The committee further report, that a considerable sum remains unexpended of the sums heretofore appropriated for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States as appears by the statement from the Department of War exhibited herewith, and that, in the opinion of the committee, a further appropriation, and a more vigourous regard to this important object has become immediately necessary.†

"They further report, that in the view, which on several occasions, this committee have taken of the subject of providing a naval armament, they have not failed to observe, that appropriations enormously expensive, and unaccountable delays, which have attended every attempt of this kind. It has appeared to them, that a better economy might be introduced into this branch of the public expenditure, by establishing in the War Department some officer who shall be employed in the immediate superintendance of the naval concerns of the United States.

"The department of war, as at present established, is unsuitable to this purpose, especially considering its stationary situation, and how much it is occupied by numerous cases of a nature very different.

"On these subjects, they recommend the following resolutions to be adopted, viz.

"Resolved that the sum of in addition to the sum of remaining unexpended of former appropriations, be appropriated to fortify the ports and harbors of the United States.

"Resolved, that there be established in the department of war, a commissioner of marine, who shall have charge of the construction, equipment and support of the public vessels of the United States, and all other matters relating to their naval concerns, which shall be entrusted to him according to law.

This report having been read, a motion was made to refer it to the same committee of the whole to whom has been referred a former report on this subject.

Mr. Harper believed it would be most proper to refer all these subjects to the committe of the whole on the state of the union, as this was a committee which had always a preference to all others. He therefore moved to discharge the committee of the whole who had heretofore had this business under consideration, in order to refer the whole to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Agreed and referred accordingly.

Adjourned.

* These resolutions proposed appropriations for completing and equipping for sea, the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation, and for the pay and subsistence of the crews, and for the wear, losses, expenditures of ammunition and other current and contingent expences of the naval armament; also to authorise the President to purchase, whenever, in his opinion the public service shall require it, not exceeding vessels, suitable to be employed as public armed vessels for the defence of our sea coasts, and to cause them to be armed, equipped and employed, in like manner and on the same terms of pay, &c. as are directed for the naval armament, and that dollars be appropriated for the expence thereof; and also that the President be authorised to establish a foundry for casting cannon for the use of the United States, and that dollars be appropriated for purchasing the necessary buildings, implements, &c. for such establishment.

† The amount of the balance unexpended, according to the statement annexed to this report, is 97,683 dollars.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

At a moment when a foreign enemy is planting a dagger in the vitals of our independence and striking at the existence of every *farmer*, *mechanic* and *merchant* of the United States, a wretched scribbler of the *tory* race is attempting, in the Aurora, to lullaby the people, by saying, that because John Bull hath *kicked* us—we ought to offer our throats to the *guillotine* of France.

MR. FENNO,

A faithless republic must perish, it carries the seeds of death in its own bosom.—Thunder without lightening, kills no man: a nation may make a loud noise about freedom and the rights of men, but a *faithless* government is forever a despotism: It is mockery to call it *free*—and an absurdity too gross for all men but *Jacobins* who can swallow *crows as big as whales*. If the *French Republic* could endure, it would give all history the *lie*—but it *cannot* endure—it is now struggling like a man in a high fever and violent *delirium*—whose strength is soon exhausted—and death follows. So it will be with the present tyrants who govern France.

FORESIGHT.

N. B. Now is the time for the *democrats* (who have too long worn the *old shoes* of the former tories) to face to the right about, and atone for *encouraging* the *French*, by manfully opposing them. The American character is generous, as well as brave, and if *they* turn *quick*, peradventure *repentance* may restore them to the bosom of a magnanimous country.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

The partizans of France have been busy some days past in reviewing the conduct of Great-Britain towards her, in order to justify the late orders of the French government, for the capture of all British produce or manufactures in neutral vessels, let who would be the owners of the property—I think you will see much more of their fine spun reasoning on the same subject, for it must take volumes to deceive the American people as to the real object of the order—I say the real object of the order, for their ostensible object is to injure the manufactures of Great Britain, but their real object is to cloath and maintain their armies out of neutral powers. France knows that neutral nations will have the manufactures of Great Britain, and that she herself cannot cloath her armies without them. She has lately been obliged to pass a law, admitting a certain quantity of British manufactures to be purchased to cloath her armies. But she is no longer able to pay for them, and therefore will take them wherever she can find them. All the effect the late law can possibly have, will be that neutral nations instead of paying for their own supplies barely, will now have to add to the amount the supplies for France. It cannot materially injure Great Britain. If it could, the friends of France might have some apology, for approbating the measure. It is a system of warfare upon neutral nations; unattended with the slimsey palliation of some such systems, that thereby their enemies are materially injured.

AN AMERICAN.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

At a highly respectable Literary Club in England, the virtues and achievements, the probity and intrepidity of WASHINGTON were the subject of conversation. After a lengthy, and merited eulogium of our late President, a gentleman asked the Hon. EDMUND BURKE, who had graced the eulogium of Washington with his peculiar energy, whether, in justly estimating the character of Washington, some allowance ought not to be made for the energy of the panegyrist; and whether Mr. Burke supposed *himself* there ever existed so exalted a character, as he had contributed to define. I forgive you replied Edmund Burke, for I myself never believed that a man of the exalted dignity and intrepidity of George Washington could possibly exist, until I personally conversed with JOHN ADAMS.

OH! PHILADELPHIA!

Hadst thou been like thy name, which signifies a loving brotherhood, thou wouldst have become an eternal excellency, the joy of many generations; but now thy language is profane, thy ways intolerable, and thy tender mercies cruelties. But if thou wilt repent, thou shalt yet become an eternal excellency; and a diadem of glory among the nations. Otherwise, &c.

Again, hadst thou fulfilled the promises, resolves, covenants and engagements passed, made and given forth unto the nations, at the division of the English nation, thy rulers and teachers would have been like the brightness of the firmament and thy government as the glory of the sun; but now an evil spirit hath deceived them and thy governments and ministries are wheels, pillories, gallowses and cataracts of deception and destruction, and thy confidences great mountains of damnation, and thy intercourses and treaties with foreign nations are open floodgates for the inundation of corruption, bloodshed, war and ruin: Nevertheless, if they will repent and thou wilt obey, and take up the promises, resolves, covenants and engagements recorded in sermons, law books and pamphlets, and published to the world, at and since the division of the nation, all grievances will be redressed, all evils remedied, all breaches healed, all reproach and infamy taken away, and God will draw a wall of fire round about thee against all thy enemies: Otherwise the aforesaid sermons, promises, resolves, covenants and engagements will be handed down to posterity in annals of infamy, and they will remain eternal monuments of thy perfidy.

N. B. This memorial admonition and warning will be turned to the Jews in Philadelphia with seven-fold force and energy, if they regard not the admonitions, remonstrances and most benevolent invitation to repentance and a confideration of their promised restitution in their own land.—March 6 and 7. DANIEL JUSTICE.

March 8, 1798.

MR. FENNO,

If you will give the annexed a place in your paper, you will please many of your readers, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

An Israelite who chanc'd to pop
His head into a barber's shop,
Beg'd to be shav'd, it soon was done,
When strap (inclin'd ofttimes to fun)
Doubling the price he ask'd of men,
Instead of five pence charg'd him ten;
The demo' said "you sure must grant,
"Your price is most exorbitant,"
Not so (quoth strap) I'm right & you are wrong,
Since Israel's out your face is twice as long.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,	DAYS.
British brig Jason, Arnout, Port au Prince	21
Active, Elliot, do.	21
Sloop Defiance, Lord, New-York	4
Defiance, Lord, New-York	4
L'Espoir, ———, Port au Prince	22

CLEARED.

Ship Elizabeth, White, N. Carolina
Schooner Two Brothers, Chadwick, do.

The following is a list of the American vessels recently captured and carried into St. John's Porto-Rico, received by the brig Maria, that arrived yesterday from that port.

Ship President, Smith Baltimore, from Liverpool, vessel and cargo condemned; sloop Port Packet, Davis, Georgetown, bound to St. Bartholomews, vessel and cargo condemned; ship Jane, Barron, Norfolk, from Liverpool, vessel and cargo condemned; brig Fox, Dixon, Charleston, bound to St. Martins, vessel and cargo condemned; brig Mary, of Salem, from Norfolk to Jamaica, under trial; brig Maria, of New-York, from Gibraltar to New-York, under trial; sloop Lilly, of Newport, bound to Jamaica, abandoned; schooner Telegraph, Baltimore, from Havanna, to St. Thomas, under trial; ship New-Jersey, Clay, from Canton to Philadelphia, under trial; the brig Rebecca, belonging to New-York, that is a solitary instance of a vessel and cargo being acquitted, lies there at the mercy of the captors, the captain and crew having returned to America.

The situation of the unfortunate Americans that are carried into Porto-Rico demands attention. From an unaccountable policy of the Spanish government of the Island, all neutrals or strangers are prohibited from entering the City, until special permission is obtained from the Governor.—The Privateersmen avail themselves of this circumstance to detain the captains on board and prevent their having intercourse with any person that might give them useful information, until they effect sending their papers down to St. Domingo where the court of Admirality is established, and when the condemnations are received, the captains and what part of the crew may be on board are turned on shore, without the means of subsisting and are liable from the aforesaid policy of the Spanish Government to be imprisoned, and what adds to the unfortunate predicaments, opportunities for the people to return to America occur but rarely, as all neutral vessels, except under particular circumstances are prohibiting from entering the port.

The brig Maria and a schooner Maria, that sailed from Porto Rico the same day, have afforded an opportunity for those to come away that had received their condemnations; but in a short time there will be many other Americans there, as the greatest proportion of the crews of the vessels lately captured were on board the privateers that were still on their cruize, and should the ship New-Jersey be unfortunately condemned, her crew will add considerably to the number, and it is to be apprehended they will meet with great difficulty in finding means to return to their country.

Norfolk, February 27.

ENTERED.

Ship Sterling, Kempton, Lisbon
Brig Eliza, Sage, St. Thomas's
Maria, Jessery, Cape Nichola Mole
Schr. Two Sisters, Topman, Jamaica
Chloe-Ann, Fitzgurgh, do.
Mary, Douglass, Antigua
William, Nicholson, St. Thomas's
John, Vattrey, Cape Nichola Mole
Sloop Sally, Small, Havannah.

Saturday last arrived here the ship Sterling, capt. Kempton, 39 days from Lisbon — Capt. K. positively asserts, that the treaty of peace between France and Portugal was NOT ratified by the latter, owing to the fear of bringing on themselves the vengeance of England—That admiral Jarvis (Earl St. Vincent) had sailed from Lisbon to relieve the fleet under admiral Ord, in the blockade of Cadiz—and that numbers of French privateers were brought in by the English cruisers.

Amer can vessels left at Lisbon when captain K. sailed.

Ship Mary, Pacifield, belonging to Boston, to sail for Norfolk in a day or two.
Ship Lydia, Allen, of Boston, just arrived
Ship Charlotte, Tyler of Providence, R. I.

Same day arrived the schr. William, captain Nicholson, 25 days from St. Thomas—She was bound to New-York, but put in here in distress

BALTIMORE, March 5.

An Algerine bark arrived at this port yesterday, after a passage of 85 days, having touched at Cadiz, and afterwards through stress of weather put into Porto Rico, to refit. She is commanded and navigated we understand, entirely by Algerines; the first expedition of the kind, we believe, ever made to our Western World. Our manners and customs must appear no less novel to them, than their appearance does to us. From the reception they meet with, it is hoped they will carry back to their native country a very favorable impression of the American character.

St. JOHN's, (*Antigua*) January 23.

A serious quarrel, we understand, lately took place between some American gentlemen and Frenchmen, in St. Bartholomew's, in consequence of an American vessel having been taken from under the fort there, by a French privateer, and that four of the latter were killed.

DEATH. On Saturday the 13th inst. at English Harbour, Charles Peterson, Esq. first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Perdrix. We did not notice the death of this gentlemen in our last papers, from a wish to procure the best information in our power of the real cause of this event, which was occasioned by an unfortunate dispute between the deceased and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at English Harbour.

Lord Camelford, as we are informed, commanded his majesty's sloop of war, the Favourite, by virtue of an order or warrant from admiral Harvey, and Mr. Peterson, although an older lieutenant than lord Camelford, had lately served on board that ship under his command: but having been removed to the Perdrix, and lord Camelford not having a commission as master and commander, being then at English harbour, supposed himself to be the commanding officer; and under that idea, issued some orders to lord Camelford, which were answered by other orders from lord Camelford to Mr. Peterson.

Upon Mr. Peterson's refusal to obey these orders, a lieutenant with a party of marines were sent to put him arrest, and Mr. Peterson prepared for resistance, ordering the crew of the Perdrix to arm in his defence, but before any conflict took place, lord Camelford arrived, went up to Mr Peterson, demanded if he would obey his orders or not, and upon being answered in the negative, immediately shot him dead upon the spot.

An inquest was taken by the coroner on the next day; but the jury not being willing to take upon themselves the determination of the question upon whom the command at English harbour had devolved, found only that the deceased had been shot by lord Camelford, in consequence of a mutiny.

It is much to be lamented that the right of commanding in the marine service, should not have been as well ascertained, nor at least as generally known, as it is in the army. If Lord Camelford was really the commanding officer, his conduct, we understand, is justifiable in point of law; but if the command during the absence of any post captain, or master and commander, had devolved upon Mr. Peterson, lord Camelford will of course be liable to be tried for the crime of mutiny, by a court-martial, where the privilege of his peerage cannot avail him; and there can be no doubt but that strict justice will be done.

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 9,
Will be presented the TRAGEDY of
The ORPHAN.
Castalio, Mr. Wignell
Chamont, Mr. Marshall
(being his first appearance in that character,)
With the Comic Opera of
The SHIPWRECK.

Thursday, March 8

Mr. BATES respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his performance of "*the World as it Goes*," advertised for this evening's representation, is unavoidably postponed to

SATURDAY Evening, March 10,

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security

CONNELLY & Co. *Aucts.*

March 9 law3w dtaca

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux
Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accelérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſets.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France*, and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſefut to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter ; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous ; the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious : and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

[illegible] page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui a'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 72 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground ;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet ; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 184, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
February 10. ¶3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,

An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,

By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York—Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered :
And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES'S book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

760

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks. bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage ariſing [illegible] foreign invaſion ; or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings*,

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey. The houſe has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper ſtory. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and the ſame front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The houſe commands a very pleaſant proſpect of the river, and of the Borough of Briſtol, on the Penſylvania ſhore. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Birlington.

THOMSON NEALE.
Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes ; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot containe one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-ſtreet.
December 2. 3awtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors : and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society.
Feb. 1—*3m§

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth : 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. ¶1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

THIS DAY IS OPENED,
And for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
In one large volume, 8 vo.
(Price of the common paper, neatly bound, 2 dollars 50 cents ; fine ditto, in boards, 3 dollars)

THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate Account, than has been given, of the States, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Gulfs, Sounds, Capes, Mountains, Forts, Indian Tribes, and New Diſcoveries, on the AMERICAN CONTINENT, alſo of the WEST-INDIA Iſlands, and other Iſlands appendant to the Continent, and thoſe newly diſcovered in the Pacific Ocean : Deſcribing the Extent, Boundaries, Population, Government, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, Curioſities, &c. of the ſeveral Countries, and of their important Civil Diviſions—and the Longitude and Latitude, the Bearings and Diſtances, from noted Places, of the Cities, Towns, and Villages ;—with a particular Deſcription of *The Georgia Weſtern Territory.* The whole compriſing upwards of Seven Thouſand diſtinct Articles.

Collected and compiled from the beſt Authorities, and arranged with great care, by, and under the direction of

JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
Author of the American Univerſal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

[Illuſtrated with ſeven new and neat Maps.]
(Publiſhed according to act of Congreſs.)

Alſo, FOR SALE, as above,
Mr. *Morſe's* Univerſal Geography,
In two large 8 vo. volumes, price 4 dols. 50 cts.
Ditto, abridged, at 1 dollar.
February 26. co4t

New-York, February, 1798.
PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only ſix months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY againſt all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the ſecret meetings of Free Maſons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from [illegible]

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to preſs as ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It ſhall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of ſuperior quality, which will compriſe about 400 pages neat octavo, handſomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Thoſe who procure 12 ſubſcribers, and become accountable, ſhall have a 13th gratis—and the uſual allowance to bookſellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robiſon, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high eſtimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well ſubſtantiated, and the reaſoning and arguments thence deduced, while they diſcover the ſound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuſe as well as to inſtruct. A ſcene of villainy is developed by the author ſufficient to appal the ſtouteſt heart.—The danger to be apprehended from ſecret ſocieties is clearly pointed out ; the degeneracy of human nature awfully [illegible], and the hazard of every [illegible] from the ſtraight path of religion and of virtue, inconteſtibly proved both to the politician and the chriſtian by ſtubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subſcriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 46, William-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and by the reſpective bookſellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*
February 28.

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ſtones ; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world ; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia ; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State ; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſe of a country Printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer.

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS,

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet ; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

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Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t